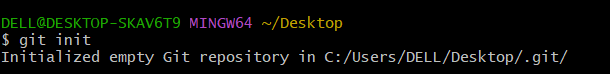
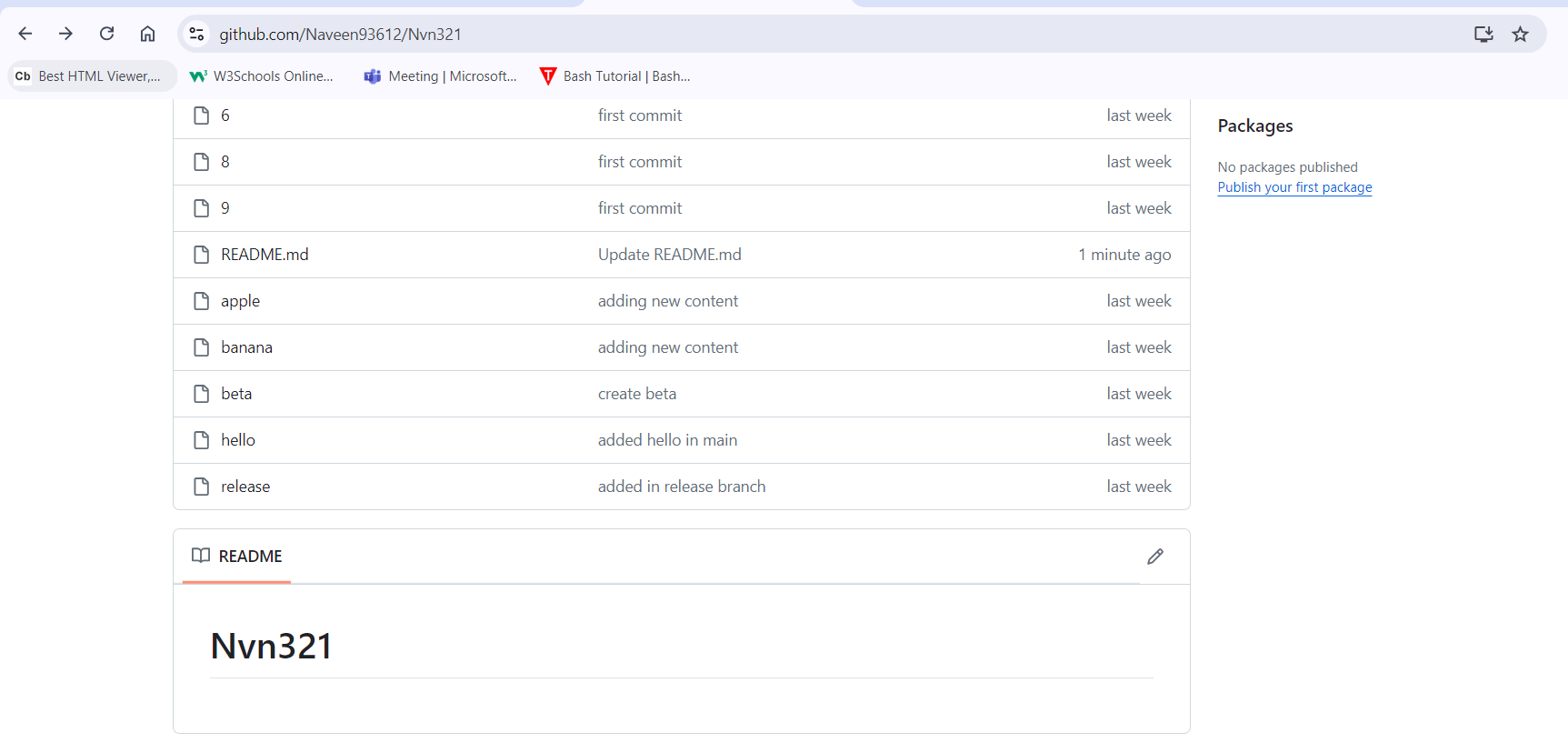
Naveen Bonala Git & GitHub

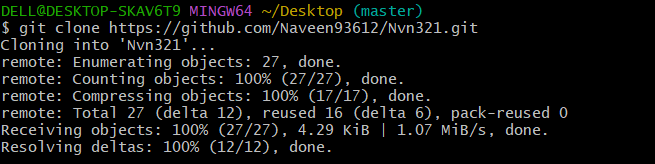
1)Install git.



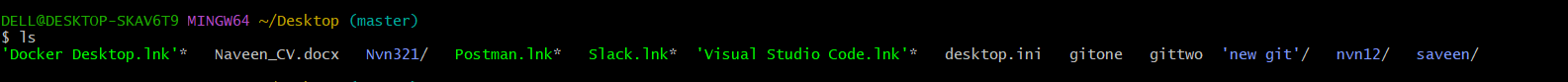
2)Create a repo in github with README.md and .ignore file.



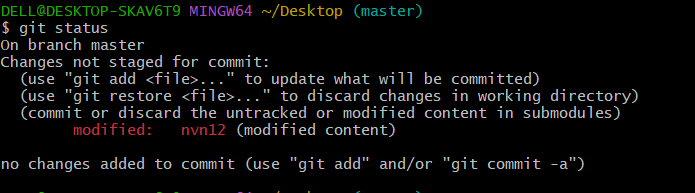
3)Clone the created repo to local.



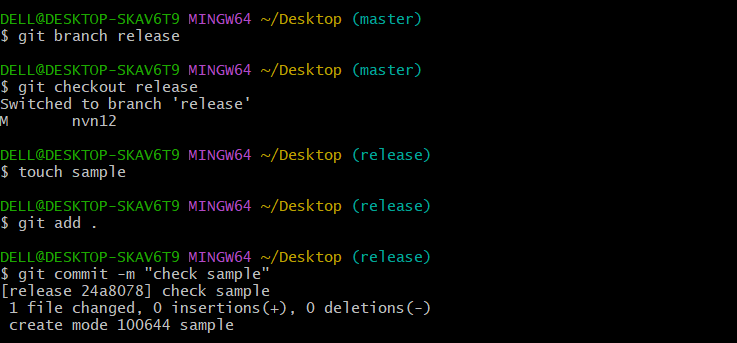
4)Create two files in local repo.



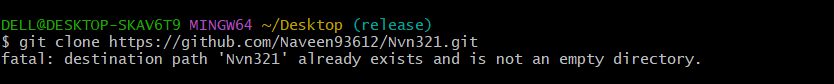
5)Commit two files and push to central Repository.



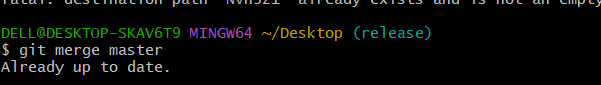
6)Create a branch in local and create a sample file and push to central.



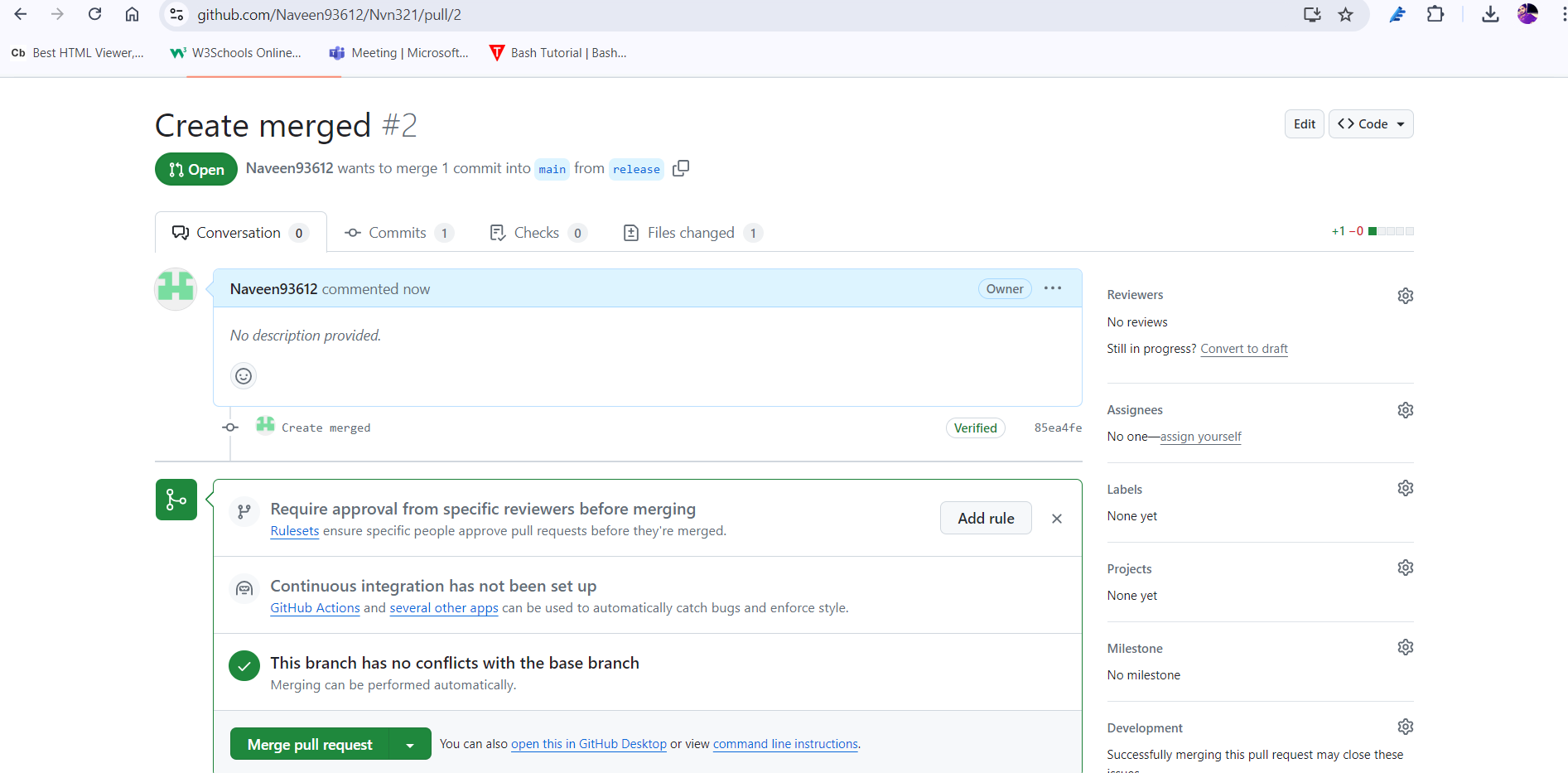
7)Create a branch in github and clone that to local.

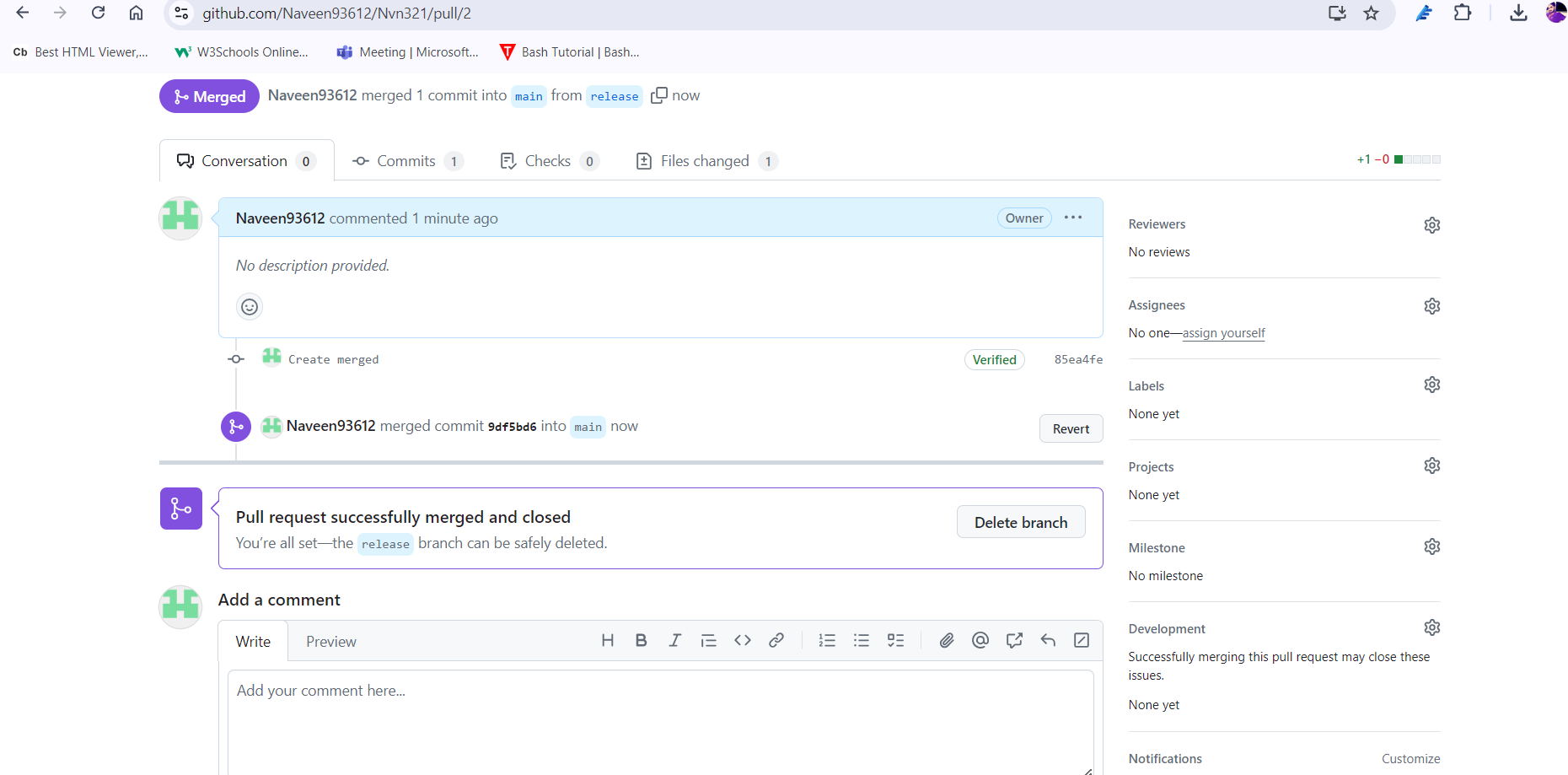


8)Merge the created branch with master in git local.

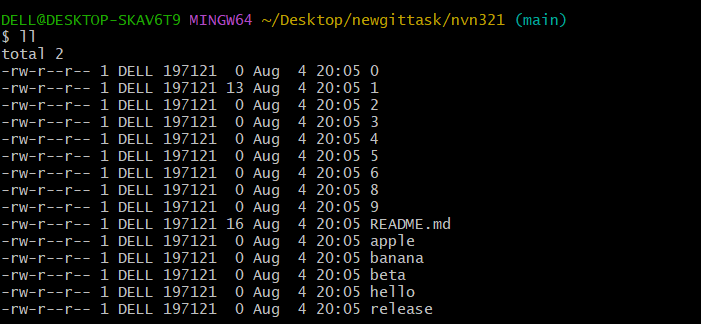


9)Merge the created branch with master in github by sending a pull request.

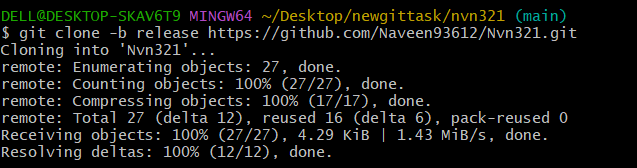




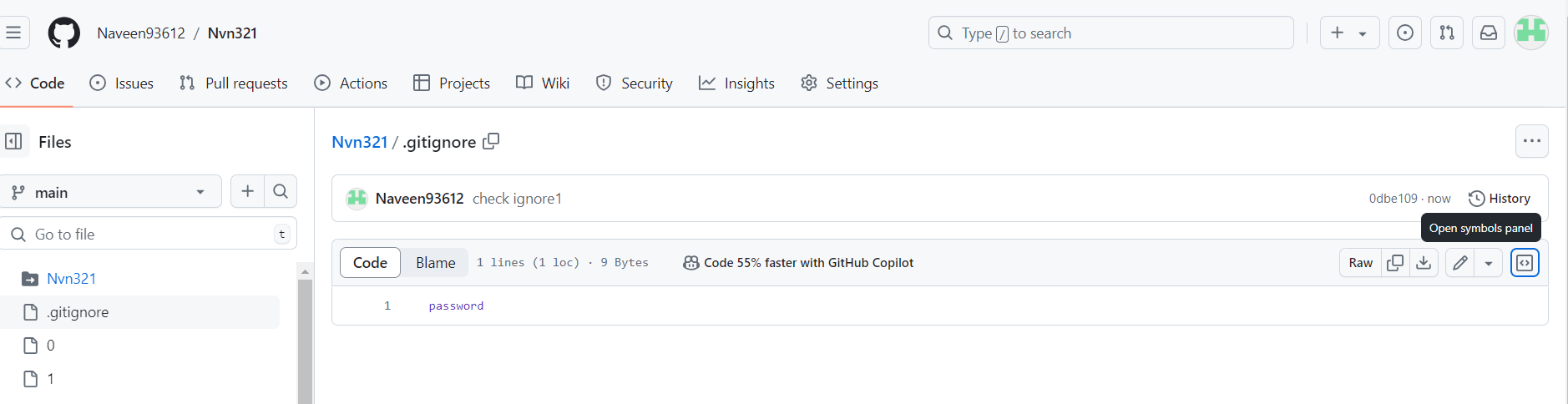
10)create a file in local and send that to branch in github.



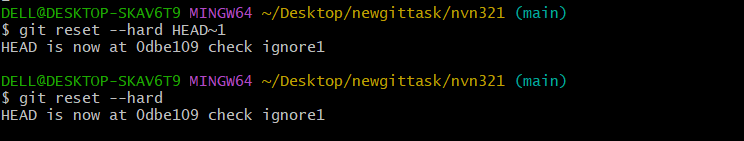
11)clone only a branch from github to local.



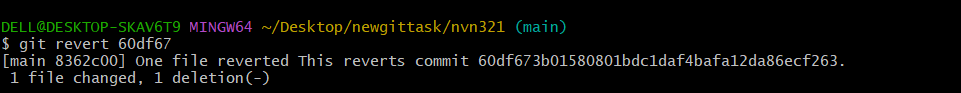
12)create a file with all passwords and make that untrackable with git.



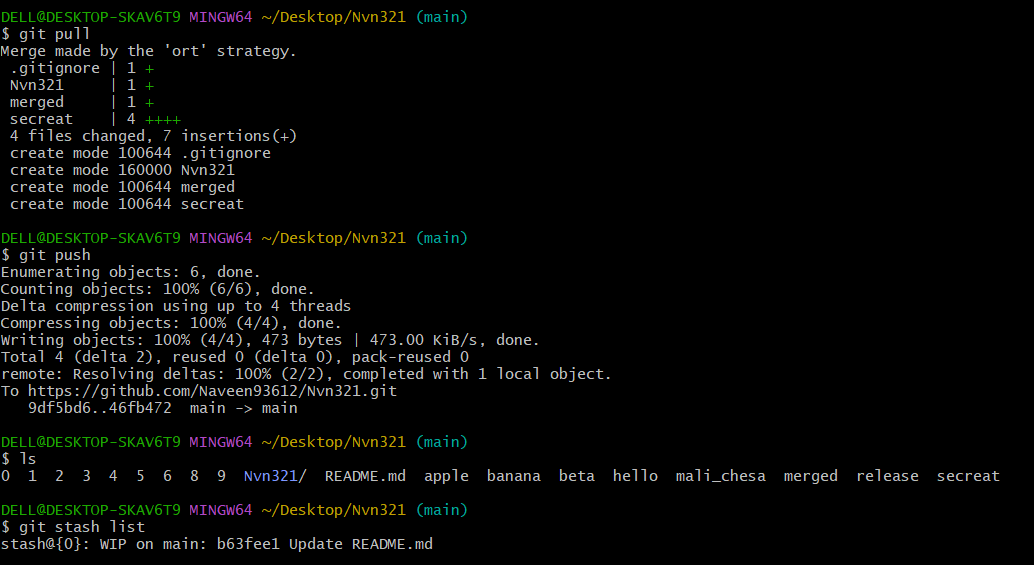
13)make a commit and make that commit reset without savings changes.



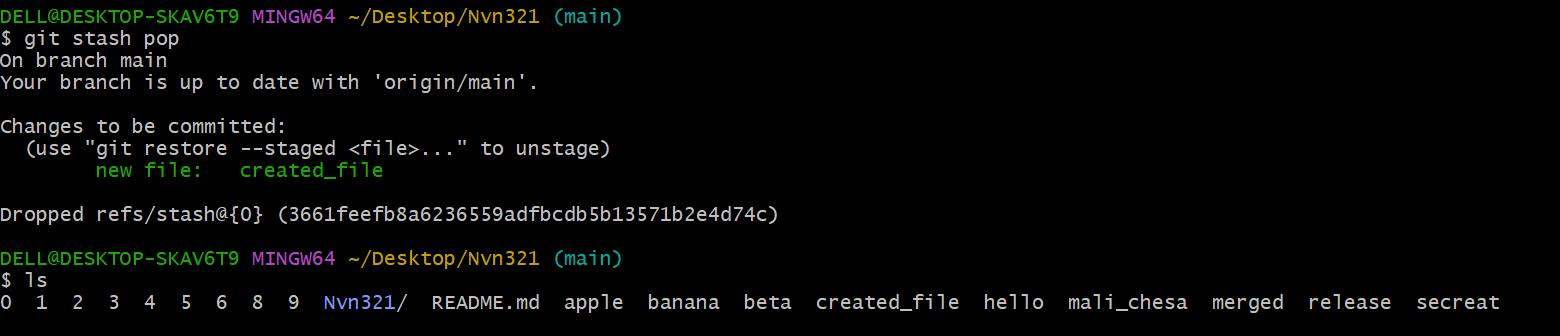
14)Revert a Commited commit to the older version.



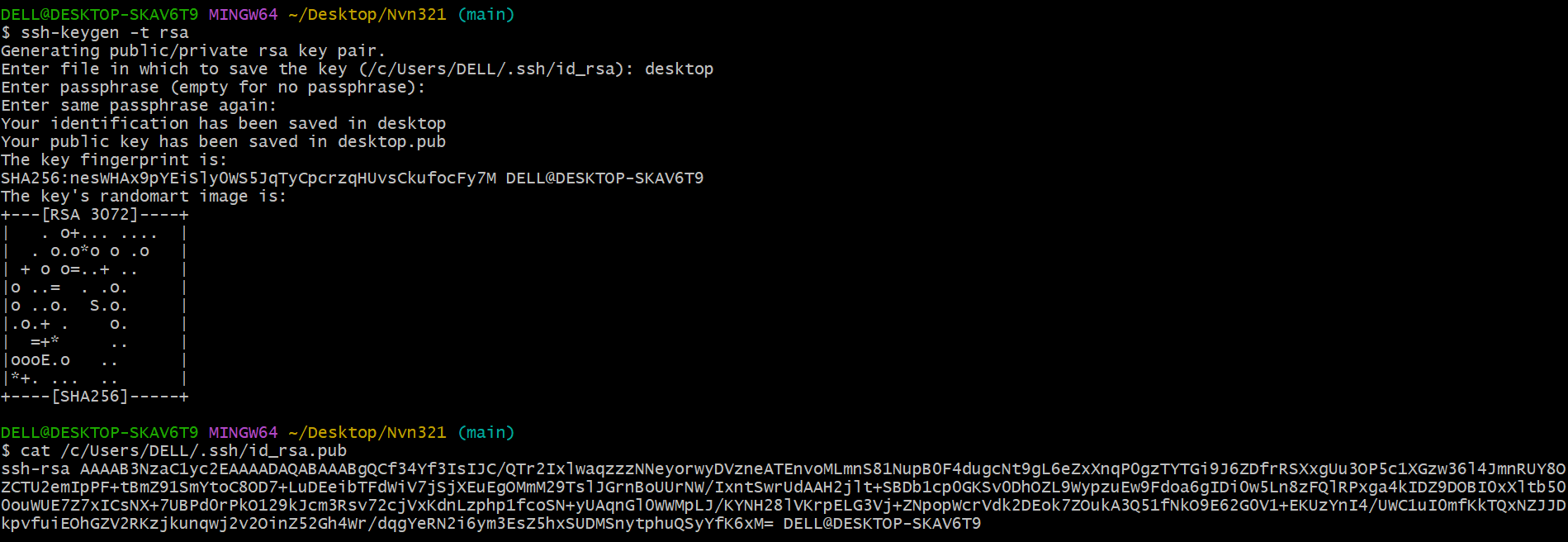
15)push a file to stash without savings the changes and work on another file.

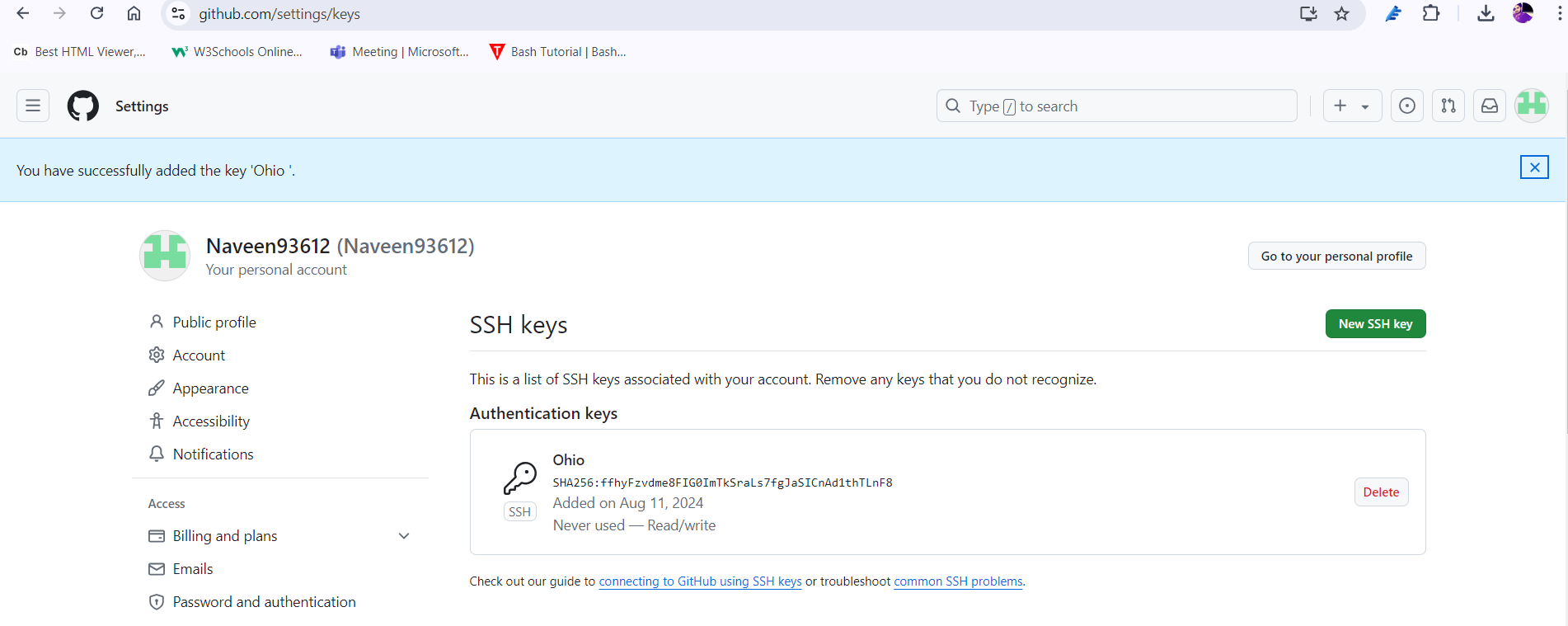


16)undo the stash file and start working on that again.



17)generate a ssh-keygen and configure into github.



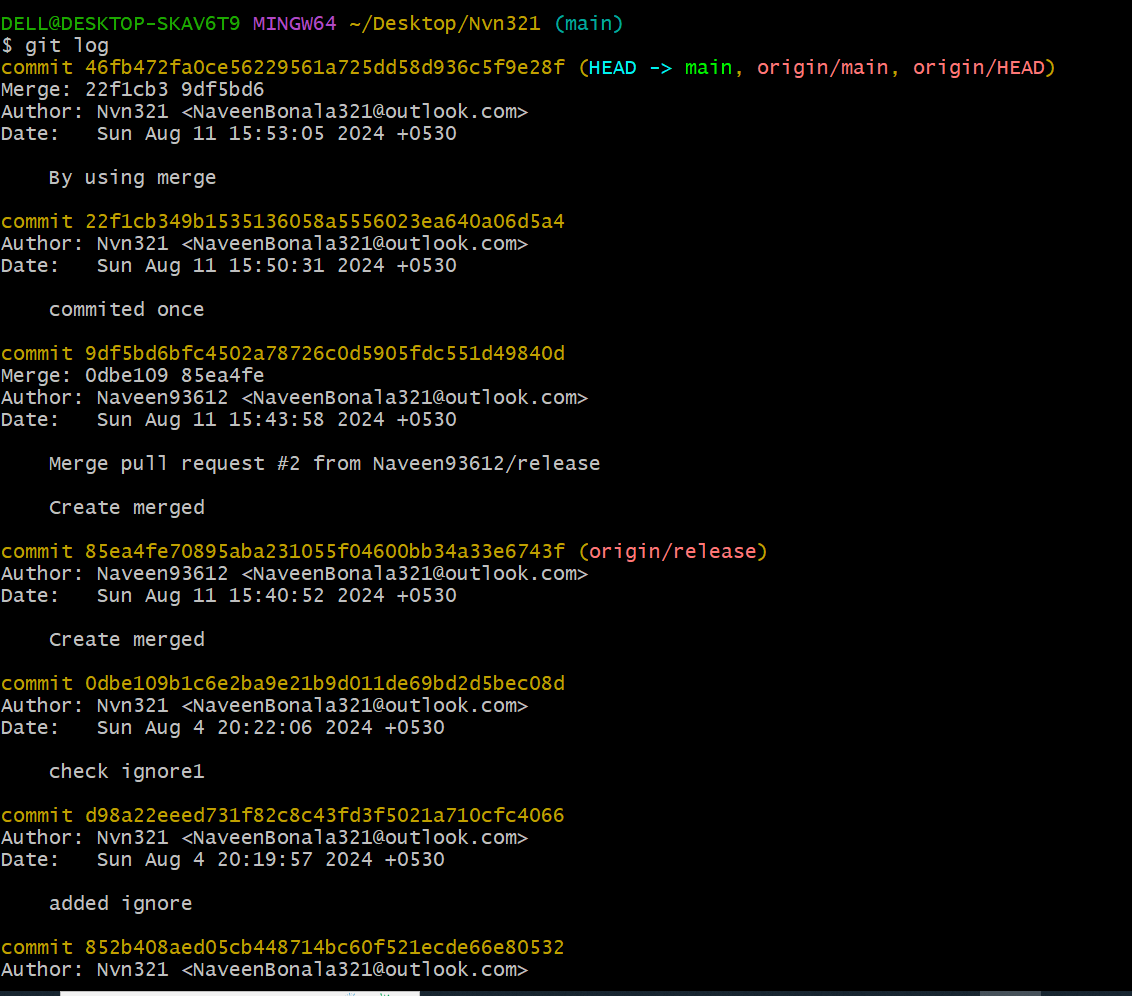


18)configure webhooks to github.

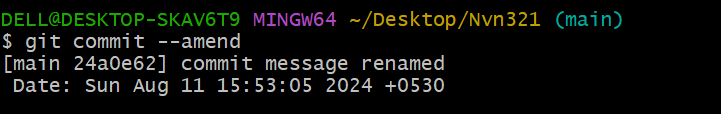
19)basic understanding of .git file.

* The .git directory is a hidden folder that stores all of Git's metadata and object database.
* It includes configuration files, hooks, references, and object storage essential for version control.
* Understanding the .git directory helps in comprehending how Git tracks and manages changes in a repository.

20)Check all the logs of git.



21)Rename the commit message.



22)Merge multiple commits into single commit.

